FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER PASTOR MEETS WITH EDWARD HEATH

PY181709 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1628 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Jan (NA)--Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath said today that "an easy and quick solution" to the problems of the Malvinas Islands should not be expected and that "of course, the opinion of the inhabitants of the islands is what really matters."

Heath, who met with Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor this morning, believes that the renewal of relations at the ambassadorial level between Argentina and Great Britain will not have a decisive influence on the matter. He pointed out that the new British representative will be in Buenos Aires in about a month but reiterated that "easy solutions should not be expected."

During a press conference at noon today, Heath revealed that the Argentine decision not to support the United States in the boycott against the Soviet Union for its armed intervention in Afghanistan was discussed with Pastor. In this regard, he said that "the Argentine position is perfectly clear. Argentina condemned the action of the Soviet Union and has stated that it will not interfere in the activity of the market with its products."

GOVERNMENT DELIVERS FREE ZONE PORT TO PARAGUAY

PY171415 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 Jan 80 p 8 PY

[By special correspondent Carlos Rodriguez]

[Excerpt] Rosario, 16 Jan--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz this morning turned over to Paraguay a free zone, unit V of this city's port, in a speech during which he reiterated Argentina's integrationist spirit and its sincere desire for solidarity and close cooperation with the countries of the area, particularly Paraguay. The dock is 278 meters long with warehouses and silos having a capacity of 24,000 tons, as well as other facilities in an area of 3 hectares which will be administered by Paraguayan officials as of today.

GALTIERI SAYS POLITICAL DIALOG WILL START IN MARCH

PY181304 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1121 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Puerto Iguazu, Misiones, 18 Jan (NA)--Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, Argentine Army commander, has stated here that the dialog with political sectors "will take shape after the traditional Argentine political summer is over."

He added: "We are working behind closed doors to decide how and with whom we will start this dialog. Although this has not yet been decided, we are not in the dark, and I reassert that by March we will have news in this regard."

Galtieri, who last night held a press conference in this city on the final day of an inspection tour of army units stationed in Misiones territory, stated in answer to journalists' questions that he had not yet held a meeting with the other members of the military junta.

He said: "I saw the junta members on 28 December when I assumed my duties as army commander and member of the government junta, but I have not met with them since then."

MINING MINISTER BONIFAZ APPEALS TO TIN COUNCIL ON U.S. SALES

PY171548 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Mining and Metallurgy Minister Oscar Bonifaz said in his speech to the International Tin Council [ITC] meeting, which is being held in London, that the sale of tin from noncommercial reserves has always had a destabilizing effect. Bonifaz Gutierrez said that this situation has appeared as the factor which upsets the equilibrium being sought by the ITC on the market, discouraging the development of the tin mining industry. Its negative effect on investments is obvious, and it goes against the stipulations of clause D, Article 43, of the 5th International Tin Agreement. The only justification for the sales by the U.S. General Services Administration [GSA] is that of converting its tin into money. The Bolivian mining minister added in his speech that this is a purely economic objective which ignores the aims of the ITC.

In earlier tin agreements, when the United States was not a member country, the signatories of the various agreements had no other choice in the ITC, with a few honorable exceptions, but to resign themselves to that factor which disrupted the market and the economies based on tin. Even under those conditions, Bolivia always expressed its opposition. Bonifaz Gutierrez added: Ever since the United States joined the 5th International Tin Agreement, it has been the ITC member which has systematically opposed any increase of the ITC price scale. The United States apparently has a unique concept of how to stabilize the tin market, that is, to freeze the price scale on the one hand, and at the same time to depress the market price through GSA sales on the other hand.

The mining minister asked how long an ITC member should be permitted to enjoy such a great privilege, hindering the economic growth of the developing countries, a privilege used to the detriment of the tin producers, which, when they try to defend prices in order to compensate for production costs, submit their whole effort and their tin-based economies to the consideration, judgment and approval of the council and respect its decisions.

We appeal to the good sense of the ITC in order that it pronounce itself on this occasion against the GSA tin sales, clearly ruling that those sales, made by a signatory of the tin agreement, are the antithesis of the objectives of that agreement and a violation of the 5th agreement, because it cannot be conceived that such sales will not unduly affect the production or employment within the tin industries of the participating consumer countries.

Mining and Metallurgy Minister Oscar Bonifaz concluded by saying that the world public, governments not belonging to the ITC and international organizations are attentively awaiting the judgment which this council will pass on this occasion regarding the sales planned by the United States. We hope that this judgment will not permit the agreement to be damaged through an action by the council itself.

PRESIDENT GUEILER SEES CABINET 'CRISIS' AFTER CALL TO ELECTIONS

PY181413 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler reported that there may be a Cabinet crisis after the promulgation of the decree calling for general elections. President Gueiler's tacit admission was related to the question of whether some members of her Cabinet might wish to qualify themselves as candidates in the next elections.

Our reporter at the government palace talked briefly with the president on all the matters of priority leading up to the electoral process in the country. Mrs Gueiler Tejada said that the reply from the legislative branch regarding the request for a clarification will probably be received tomorrow; that request was originally made by the Senate president. In the letter of reply by the executive branch, basically containing three points, it was said that the elections would be held according to the electoral law in force, including the modifications introduced to it. It also said that, in accordance with the institutional practice followed in this country, the call to elections should be made 6 months in advance of the date set for them in order to guarantee to citizens the full exercise of the rights stipulated in the Constitution.

To return to the president's statements, let us now listen to the recording containing her specific replies: [Begin Gueiler recording] As I told you, we expect to have the reply tomorrow.

[Question] There is also concern over reports that there will be a reorganization of your Cabinet, because some congressmen are said to have asked (?their party members) to qualify themselves as candidates.

[Answer] They have not told me anything yet, but after the promulgation of the call to elections I believe there will be a crisis. [end recording]

GUEILER SAYS SHE WILL NOT BE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY181421 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Constitutional interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada reiterated the total impartiality of her government toward the upcoming June general elections, and at the same time she made known her total political independence. Mrs Gueiler also announced that she will not participate in any way as a candidate in the upcoming elections, because her political cycle is over. She is a woman of the people.

[Begin recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Santa Cruz: President Lidia Gueiler stated that there will be no political maneuvering to change the electoral process, because she does not take orders from anyone. I will show in the upcoming elections that I am not under anyone's influence, and I am going to preside over clean elections next June, she added.

Mrs. Gueiler reasserted that in August she will go home. When asked if she would agree to be a presidential candidate, she replied: No, I am a woman of the people; I want to return to the people. I will hand over the government on 6 August to whomever wins the elections, because it will be the popular will. [end recording]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR LAUDS BRAZILIAN POSITION ON BOYCOTT

PY181131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1016 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brasila, 18 Jan (AFP)--In remarks published here, Soviet Ambassador to Brazil Dmitriy Zhukov has praised the Brazilian Government's position of declining to accept the boycott proposed by the United States against his country. Zhukov stated that "the Brazilian position shows that the country's foreign policy is clear and accurate." He added that this position also shows that the Brazilian Government is not subject to improper pressures.

Zhukov indicated that his country is willing to expand trade relations with Brazil and that the grain embargo sponsored by the United States against the Soviet Union in response to the invasion of Afghanistan will not have any effect.

According to the Soviet diplomat, the Soviet Union did not invade Afghanistan but only granted military aid requested by the Afghan Government.

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT FEAR U.S. REPRISALS ON GRAIN BOYCOTT

PA200350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0323 GMT 20 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Jan (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said here today that the Brazilian Goverrment does not fear U.S. reprisals for not having joined the oleaginous grain boycott against the Soviet Union. The head of Brazilian diplomacy made this statement on his return from Lima where he participated in a meeting with the Andean countries foreign ministers.

His country's diverging attitude does not mean that Brazil has problems with the United States. Relations between the two countries are excellent and there is no reason why they should be otherwise, he said. He also said that Brazil had no intention of assuming an aggressive attitude in the political or economic field by not participating in the oleaginous grain boycott against the Soviet Union.

On the political level, he added, Brazil assumed a similar attitude at the United Nations, deploring the Soviet intervention and urging a peaceful solution that would respect the Afghan people's self-determination. He also emphasized that Brazilian foreign policy is based on its own principles and is for the purpose of defending its political and economic interests without concerning itself with whether or not it suits other countries, because this is the essence of an independent diplomacy.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER BLAMES FOREIGN FACTORS FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

PY181038 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 18 Jan 80 PY

[Text] During his swearing-in speech this afternoon, the new finance minister, Ernane Galveas, said that the severe economic difficulties which the country is experiencing are caused by foreign factors beyond the control of the government. Ernane Galveas promised that he will make every effort to help Brazil overcome inflation and balance its trade, this very year if at all possible.

During the ceremony the president of the nation stated that the replacement of two ministers, the armed forces chief of staff and the finance minister does not worry him too much, because he knows the two new members--Ernane Galveas and Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha--very well.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL GROUPS COMPLAINS OF HARASSMENT

Meets With Justice Minister

PA182223 Bagota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Amnesty International committee looking into alleged mistreatment of subversives and human rights violations here recently reported that the state security bodies are constantly breathing down their necks and that on Wednesday evening an unidentified individual even tried to enter one of the rooms. As they left the Justice Ministry after a 3-hour meeting with the minister, Edmundo Garcia, Federico (Alodi) and Antonio Carretero Perez said that the security organizations have been excessively monitoring their activites.

The delegation's meeting with Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra was kept completely private but it was learned that the delegation was given documents and statements by the government and the military as well as by the subversives who were allegedly mistreated by the Military Intelligence Service in its wide-ranging investigation of urban and rural guerrillas following the arms robbery at the (Usquin) Garrison in 1978.

The three Amnesty International investigators will visit various jails in Bogota today to talk to subversives who are said to have been mistreated.

Official Denies Persecution Charges

PA182240 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government and the armed forces today said that they do not want to obstruct the work of Amnesty International. They said that Amnesty International's representatives have full freedom to investigate torture charges. There is no order to watch the delegates or wiretap their telephones, Government Minister German Zea Hernandez told this station.

[Begin Zea Hernandez recording] It would not be hard to believe all this is being fabricated by [words indistinct] these people to make them believe people have no freedom in this country. I think some people may have a special interest in pursuing a smear campaign against the country by fabricating the farce about persecution and the farce that the government is spying. That is not true. I told the delegates, and I think the president did too, that they can move about and visit all the places they want to. I think they have also been given this type of assurance by the armed forces.

Therefore it would be naive and absurd to think the government is now interested in persecuting them. It would seem somewhat puerile and rather silly. I do not think the government cares for this kind of nonsense. It is not just a question of a political group, but of all those who have been saying that we practice torture, violate human rights and have no freedom here. You know that it is not strange for these groups, many of whose members are seriously involved in subversion, to try to maintain that view so as to give a false impression to the Amnesty International committee.

But we want them to have full freedom to move around as they wish. We will not be--[changes thought]. Of course, we are ready to provide proper protection to them if they are in any danger, but the government has not spied on them, bugged their telephones or raided their quarters. No authority has ordered that. [end recording]

Minister Zea Hernandez met the Amnesty International committee again this morning.

ROYO INTERVIEWED ON EXTRADITION OF SHAH, AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

PA190312 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[News conference by Panamanian President Aristides Royo during his visit to Azuero region 18 January--recorded]

[Excerpt] [In progress] ...regarding some actions that are being proposed at the United Nations, and it was pointed out that Panama, for obvious reasons, has to be informed about all these actions, about the path to be followed. We spoke about this matter, about what will be proposed at the United Nations with regard to a commission that would investigate the regime of the former shah of Iran, and about how this matter will be presented to the United Nations by Iran. This was the subject of our talk--nothing more.

[Question] Mr President, what does your government think about the United Nations being the one to handle the matter of the extradition of the shah?

[Answer] I do not know if the United Nations will ever handle the shah's extradition. We know that the United Nations, as the major world organization for guarding compliance with international norms, apparently will take an interest in this matter because we have been told that a motion in this regard is being presented. We don't know what the content of the motion is. We don't know what sort of investigation will be carried out. So now the matter is the presentation of the motion to Secretary Waldheim, or to the United Nations.

[Question] Mr President, according to international press reports on statements attributed to Foreign Minister Ozores, Panama would not extradite the shah because its laws forbid the extradition of a man who would be executed in Tehran.

[Answer] First we would have to very carefully read the possible extradition demand against the shah, and this has not been presented yet. Iran announced that it would present an extradition demand. As soon as we see the laws that apply in Iran, when they send copies of the arrest warrants, when the evidence that our laws require for extradition are sent, then we will be able to pass an opinion on what the final result will be. At this moment we are not in a position to do that.

Regarding the Afghanistan case, Panama has been clear, categorical and resolute. Panama strongly condemns the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Panama is a peaceful country, a country that throughout its republican life has struggled against invasions, against the few we suffered on our soil, and against the many that the United States carried out on our continent. Panama cannot ever officially accept [no puede oficiar jamas] that a country, or government, can invade another. When we speak against the invasion by the Soviet Union of Afghanistan we are speaking, as Panamanians, against any future invasion of a Latin American country, and specifically of Panama.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO ARRIVES FOR COURTESY VISIT

PA181246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1456 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 17 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto is in Panama for a courtesy visit with several Panamanian Government officials. D'Escoto met with his Panamanian counterpart Carlos Ozores to discuss Central American affairs, particularly the present political situation in El Salvador. After his meeting with Ozores, D'Escoto said that Jose Pasos, present Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama, will be transferred to Managua next month. He will be replaced by economist and sociologist Marcos Antonio Valle.

Regarding border incidents between Honduran and Nicaraguan armed forces some months ago, D'Escoto said that while there were one or two minor problems, the situation never reached the point of a threat of invasion. The Nicaraguan diplomat said that Honduran Foreign Minister Perez Cadalso had contacted him to explain that many threats against Nicaragua attributed to Perez Cadalso in the press were totally false and merely a case of unfounded reports designed to provoke an international conflict between the two Central American countries.

JUSTICE MINISTER AHUMADA RESIGNS, NEW MINISTER TAKES OFFICE

PA170403 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] Confirming an announcement made by this station 1 week ago, Adolfo Ahumada today resigned from his post as Panamanian government and justice minister and was immediately replaced by Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, who took office this afternoon at a protocol ceremony held at the office of the presidency.

In his resignation letter, released to newsmen by the presidency, Ahumada affirms that his resignation was decided some time ago, after the country's current political situation was evaluated. According to Ahumada, his resignation did not materialize until today because of the suit of unconstitutionality filed at the Supreme Court of Justice against his appointment as government and justice minister. Shortly after holding a meeting with the Government and Justice Ministry executive officials, both Ahumada and Rodriguez made statements for this newscast: [Begin recording]

[Question] TV-2 news is here with Adolfo Ahumada, who until today held the post of government and justice minister. Mr Ahumada, what will your political and professional future be like in the wake of your resignation?

[Ahumada] The matter of my political future will, of course, be determined by the country's political conditions. First, I would like to say that I am a man of this revolutionary process. I still am and will continue to be a man of this revolutionary process. I think that the paths leading to a continued search for solutions to the people's problems are still open and that despite many difficulties and limitations it is possible to continue carrying out positive work on behalf of the country.

In spite of this, I personally believe that there is a given moment in the political life of all nations and individuals when it is somewhat necessary for them to withdraw. As regards my political future, I could tell you about my immediate political future and I could very briefly describe it as a tactical withdrawal to recover strength and eventually retake the path of concern for the national problems and search for solutions to these problems in whatever capacity the revolutionary process may later consider suitable for me.

[Question] Does this mean that you do not regard your political life as finished in the wake of the incidents between the opposition and the government?

[Ahumada] Not at all, not at all, not at all. I do not think so. But of course, the people are the ones who decide when a man, an activist or a militant in a revolution, is to end his political life. But if you ask me what my mood is, I would like to tell you that my political career has definitely not ended.

[Question--posed to new Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez] Minister, you are also a member of the Panama Canal Commission. How do you explain holding these two posts?

[Rodriguez] The Canal Commission's directive board is not in permanent session. It is a body which, in accordance with the law regulating the creation of this commission and its directive board, will function only a few times every year and at the most will hold between four and five sessions per year. So there need not be any incompatibility between our post and that of Canal Commission member, particularly since one does not receive a salary as member of the Canal Commission's board of directors. Viaticums are the only thing paid when some event related to our functions makes it necessary. Other than that, we do not earn any salary. So there need not be any incompatibility. I have not yet discussed with his excellency the president of the republic whether a change is necessary under the present circumstances. I have my own personal opinions regarding this, but I have not yet discussed this with the president of the republic, who has the last word. [end recording]

EDITORIAL CHARGES GOVERNMENT DEFERRING TO U.S. ON BUS ISSUE

PA192207 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[Luis Restrepo article: "More National Topics"]

[Excerpt] It was believed that with the implementation of the new Panama Canal treaty, the Canal Zone bus service at last would have to abide by the nation's laws. But in connivance with U.S. State Department officials, the company declared itself dissolved, was reorganized as a new commercial enterprise and proceeded to sign a contract with the Department of Defense to operate in the canal area. Neither the officials of the Department of Defense nor the entrepreneurs bothered to notify the nation's authorities about the contract. The Department of Defense which in violation of the canal treaty is charged with the canal's administration, on this occasion has acted with a colonialist mentality, like the former administrators of the Panama Canal.

Contract Services Inc., as the old Canal Zone bus service is now called, with the protection of the military power that is maintained in the colonialist enclave that still exists in the Panama Canal area, refuses to abide by Panamanian laws, disavows the authority of the Panamanian Government over the canal area and furthermore refuses to accept the claims of the workers who in order to have their labor rights recognized are refusing to pay legal taxes to the Panamanian treasury. That is, Contract Services Inc. is operating illegally according to the statements of officials of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

I have heard that a complaint has been filed with the Ministry of Foreign Relations to resolve the situation. But it has been reported that the Foreign Ministry is now following a strange policy and nothing has been done. I have been told that the foreign minister and his advisers and aides believe that President Carter must not be bothered since this is an election year in the United States and because of the serious problems the U.S. President is facing. This is the same old policy of letting the powerful do something and then accepting the results. It is the acceptance of violations to the Panama Canal treaty. It is overtly sabotaging the letter President of the Republic Dr Aristides Royo sent to U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

It is frankly strange after so many years of struggle by the Panamanian people to eliminate this policy, that it has once again shown its face in the Foreign Ministry of the republic. I believe that the foreign minister should look into this situation. Because, if this is the current policy regarding the old Panama Canal Zone, we will soon be accepting the legality of all the violations to the canal treaty as charged by President Royo.

COSTA RICA

OFFICIAL SAYS RELATIONS WITH USSR WILL NOT BE BROKEN

PA190233 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2313 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--In spite of recent friction between the Costa Rican and USSR governments, San Jose will not break relations with Moscow, LA PRENSA LIBRE says today.

Quoting official sources, the paper says that in spite of a speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio denouncing international communism and an alleged plot against his administration, there will be no break in relations with Moscow or any other socialist regime.

President Carazo accused international Marxism and local communists of promoting a climate of subversion by means of a strike in the banana regions for the purpose of destabilizing the democratic regime in this country.

In a commentary on the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry condemned "Soviet imperialism" and provoked an emphatic protest by the Soviet ambassador in San Jose, Vladimir Chernishev.

LA PRENSA LIBRE asserted that "the fact that a break in relations has not been considered so far does not mean the government will not adopt drastic measures in the future if it is proved that there has been serious interference by the diplomats of any country, regardless of which it may be, in our domestic affairs."

CARAZO TO VISIT UNITED STATES 5, 11 MAY

PA181533 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo will go to the United States to receive honorary doctorate degrees from U.S. universities. The University of Maryland will grant Carazo an honorary doctorate degree in recognition of his work for human rights. Another Washington university will pay similar homage to President Carazo and for this reason he is planning trips on 5 and 11 May, Foreign Minister Jose Angel Calderon Fournier reported.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTISTS SEIZE 300 CHURCHES IN DEMAND FOR WAGE INCREASES

PA210031 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 21 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jan (AFP)--Leftist groups today seized nearly 300 Catholic churches in El Salvador. The groups are demanding better wages for workers and peasants.

It is believed that with this massive occupation the leftists are trying to call attention to a protest demonstration they are planning for 22 January in San Salvador.

NEWSPAPER DECRIES CAMPAIGN IN U.S. AGAINST EL SALVADOR

PA192145 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 18 Jan 80 pp 2, 16 PA

[Editorial: "Who Is Directing the Campaign Against El Salvador?"]

[Text] With great concern, people write to us from various parts of the United States regarding a campaign to discredit El Salvador which has intensified in that nation in the past 3 weeks. We are told that in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New Orleans and other large U.S. cities, there is an increasingly intensive campaign against our country.

Who is directing this campaign? Distorted news about hundreds of deaths daily, of civil war, of cannibalism and other such reports are sent to our people. Announcements such as: Visit El Salvador at your own risk are commonly seen in pages paid for by unknown persons, our compatriots tell us.

In Los Angeles and San Francisco, news reports have portrayed the security corps as official guerrillas who are massacring the peasants and wiping out all U.S. companies, nationalizing banks and confiscating all U.S.-financed activities. Concerned Salvadorans in those large U.S. cities have asked us to send them copies of our newspapers from time to time, as well as news on the true situation in the country, in order that they may disregard the harmful rumors that are circulating in the United States.

UGB SAYS IT WILL AVENGE ATTACKS BY CLANDESTINE GROUPS

PA172025 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1813 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The ultrarightist group, White Warriors Union [UGB], has released a communique stating that it is ready to avenge attacks on the Salvadoran people by clandestine organizations. It said it has names and addresses and knows where the members meet so at any moment the UGB will make them pay for all their abuses against the Salvadoran people. The UGB added that it has firm faith in democracy and respects the country's symbols.

DUARTE CALLS FOR 'DEMOCRATIC' SOLUTION TO CRISIS

PA170500 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Jan 80 PA

[Telephone interview with opposition leader Eng Jose Napoleon Duarte on "Tribuna del Aire" program; only one question is made by radio listener Rafael Gonzalez Davilla]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good morning. My question is based on the following. The country is in a state of constant turmoil because different groups have circulated different opinions, ideas and solutions to the country's problems. As a result, the honest working people are somewhat confused.

We are very concerned, myself in particular, that many of the so-called popular groups which claim they are a majority and represent the people want nothing other than political power.

As we know, the extremist groups have mistreated most of the working people. The working people of the cities and the rural areas and I would like to know, Engineer, what in your opinion would be the solution, since you members of the Christian Democratic Party have said the solution is through dialog?

However these other groups say that they want no dialog. What they want, by any means, is political power. I would like you to answer, Engineer, the question: What, in your opinion, is the answer to this problem so that the country may have peace and tranquillity?

[Answer] I feel, esteemed friend, that you have touched on the core of the matter. There is confusion in the country. There is confusion because, for 50 years, the country had lost all its options. There was no alternative but to obey an economic clique and a military clique which, together, had run the country as they wished. They established all kinds of privileges for themselves. They led a large number of people to join in the country's structure of political and economic repression. Political groups such as the National Conciliation Party [PCN] or the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] had been created. In effect, an entire economic structure had been created around all those who, if we wished to live, had to be at the service of the oligarchies and of the great interests. That was the only alternative in the country.

When other alternatives emerged--the democratic alternative, for one--the members of the oligarchy decided to crush these options.

This has led to frustration and the radicalization of large sectors. There therefore began to emerge--in view of the fact that all the democratic options were closed--revolutionary and radicalized solutions.

The second alternative that emerges, then, is proposed by the so-called popular revolutionary groups. They maintain simply that there is only one path open to the country, and that the only way to confront the oligarchy is through violence and that it is necessary to kill. Then, they say they are prepared to lead the people into civil war in order to confront the oligarchy.

This situation has brought the country to its present great crisis.

We suggest a third alternative. We believe neither of the two alternatives is the solution. We believe the solution is the democratic path, which implies, in the first place, a change in the unjust structure in which the people live and secondly, to have the country--all the people--participate in and act to solve the country's problems. This is why we have proposed including those sectors which can still be redeemed, those sectors which understand that there is no solution if there is a confrontation of sectors in a civil war of blood and death. Our solution, the democratic solution, allows them an area in which they may express their viewpoints, because the popular groups are fighting for some things which are real. No one can deny that there is injustice in this country, and it is necessary to fight against that injustice. No one can deny that there is a dominant oligarchy in this country, and that it is necessary to fight against that oligarchy. Therefore, there is a reason for the existence of the popular groups; they have something to fight against. The bad thing is that they have radicalized their positions and have come to the point of not understanding or accepting any solution other than radicalization, death and bloodshed.

That is why we say that these leftist groups will have, in democracy, a field in which they can function, in which they can struggle, in which they may make it possible for the country to be directed--and pardon me for repeating myself--to be channeled toward a solution that is democratic and in which they can present their viewpoints so the country may be directed toward a solution.

The rightist or oligarchic groups that realize that it is not possible to continue to have privileges and that are prepared to participate in a joint effort to help promote the progress of the country will also be able to live in dignity and therefore will also have a place.

What has happened here is social anarchy, in which no one respects anything. First of all, the gentlemen of the great economic forces began to disregard the law. You know very well that in this country a rich person is never imprisoned, a rich person is never tried, and a rich person is not taken to jail or put into the penitentiary. Why not? Because he has the means by which to get out of it.

On the other hand, a poor person who is picked up and thrown into jail has no choice but to go to the penitentiary. This type of injustice cannot be maintained. It must be changed.

Now, we must be a society in which law and justice are equal for all. In this way no one would be able to abuse the privileges of money or power to the extent of being exempt from justice. A person who commits a sin or a crime has the obligation to pay for his crime before society.

Therefore, that problem of anarchy, which is the product of disrespect for the law practiced by the great economic forces on the basis of privilege, is what has now caused the problem of violence among those who, whenever they were hungry, whenever they wanted better living conditions, whenever a labor union sought to improve its working conditions, to stage a strike or make a claim, were declared to be outside the law and prevented from claiming their rights.

This situation of injustice in which the workers never received any support in claiming their rights forced the workers to become more radical and to say simply: If every time we try to do things through the law we are called illegal, this means that everything is illegal. They therefore went outside the law.

Therefore, because there are people who have used privilege to impose their will and have gone to the point of killing simply to impose their illegal viewpoints, and because there are others who were illegal because they had no choice, we find a country in anarchy, illegality and without social discipline. That is what we must change.

Therefore, our proposal is that all Salvadorans realize that the path should be that of democratic consensus and that all of us together in democracy can save the country. Let us not be deceived by people who are proposing violent solutions. We believe that there is still a democratic possibility. The army is ready to fight for this possibility. It has said so, it has demonstrated it and it has been proved on this occasion and others. Moreover, all the officers have signed a document pledging to carry out this program of government, which is a program of the people. That is why we invite the people to unite in order to demonstrate that the people are strong, that the people are democratic.

For this reason, in the weeks to come, we are going to hold public rallies to allow the people to come into the streets, to go to the public squares and demonstrate that we who want democracy are much more numerous than those who want violence. We are more numerous than those who go around speaking of peace and work, but who really want to prevent social change in the country and many more than those who want death and bloodshed through a violent revolution.

Therefore, I invite all of you to come to the public squares when you are summoned because in this manner, we will show that those who think, feel and desire democracy are more numerous than the others.

JUNTA MEMBER EHRLICH ANNOUNCES NEW 'REVOLUTION'

PA1801149 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Speech by revolutionary government junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich on 16 January; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [In progress] ...the Salvadoran people what is happening. We have stated that we want everyone's cards on the table, without humiliating the people, and we expect to continue doing it this way.

I would like to ask all Salvadorans to think about the present situation, when this revolutionary government junta has taken power, in this month of January. We must admit with all honesty that we have a crisis in the country. This is a structural crisis that has not been solved. On the contrary, it is becoming more acute as the days go by. This is on one hand. On the other, there is a sector in this nation, the oligarchic right, that is prepared to defend its interests and is moving and is carrying out a tragic public relations campaign. On the other side, the revolutionary left is also involved in a mobilization and unification process. We have witnessed this.

With these three elements we have the necessary ingredients to sink the country into a conflict that will destroy the country, whoever the winner happens to be. This is the true situation in our dear fatherland. This is the true situation in El Salvador.

This is why both the revolutionary movements and the armed forces are now trying to find a solution to this problem. We are trying to secure all the guarantees for the Salvadoran majority to prevent the bloodshed threatening our country. We want to do it. We want to advance, making changes in favor of the people and bringing peace to the country, thus perhaps fulfilling a phrase of Pope Paul VI: "If you want peace, build justice." This is the work plan of the revolutionary junta.

I also want to make it clear that this crisis in the country can be solved. It can. And since this is a deep and radical crisis, the solutions must also be deep and radical. These solutions imply removing power from a few to have national, popular and democratic power. The solutions imply the transfer of power from a minority to the people, to the whole nation.

What does this mean? A revolution. The revolutionary government junta decided to take the initial steps in this revolution. We are going to begin it and there will be changes. The content of this revolution will be on one hand profound and radical in the social and economic fields, and on the other, new means of participation by the majority of the Salvadoran people, for those belonging to organizations and for those who do not.

We are sure these two objectives cannot be separated since they always go together. The reforms will be implemented to benefit all the people and the people, participating and carrying out these reforms, will be the makers of their own destiny.

This is why we must carry out an agrarian reform. As we better distribute the ownership of land, the people will have to organize into economic communities, into work communities, in order to carry out the agrarian reform and to get this country's agriculture moving. And as the people gain responsibility, the people will be participating and all Salvadorans will become integrated. With this participation we will secure not only a democratic environment but also peace, progress and happiness.

Friends, the fatherland is at a historic crossroads. No Salvadoran can ignore this. We all have to understand clearly that the country's future depends on whatever we do in the next few weeks. This is why I am telling all the Salvadoran people that we need you to make sacrifices to the greatest extent. We need you to mobilize and join in. It is necessary to do this.

I also want to tell all sectors that so far have held power, reactionary rightist sectors that have not wanted to lose power: Gentlemen, I want to be honest on behalf of the revolutionary junta of the government. If you have had governments at your disposal in the past, this government is not obliged to any minority; it is obligated to the people. Our objective is the well-being of all Salvadorans. This is why we are going to struggle.

I also want to make it perfectly clear that we are going to respect everybody as a human being; we are going to respect the essential dignity of all human beings.

I also want to make myself clear to the revolutionary left: There are some similarities of views because we all want to change this country, to make it more humane, more just and to put it at the service of the people. But our differences on the methods and objectives for our society are very clear. However, since there is a similarity of views, it is necessary to establish a dialog to discuss reciprocal actions so it can be the Salvadoran people who will decide their own future. All of us have the obligation to respect the people. We have an attitude of total respect for the majority of the Salvadoran people.

Finally, on behalf of the revolutionary junta, I want to tell the Salvadoran people, the great Salvadoran majority that wants a democratic way out, that their mobilization is necessary, that it is necessary that they join in the change process, that they organize themselves based on all these changes, on the democratization process, because it is necessary to do this to move forward and to avoid the bloodshed about which so much has been said.

There is something else that should be made clear: We no longer want to hear any more talk about a civil war. We do not want to hear any more about fear because there will be no civil war in this country. There is no reason for panic in this country. What we will have in this country is peace, revolution and changes, changes that will benefit the people.

What we have to find is the happiness of the Salvadoran people within a new democratic framework--this is the struggle. We are inviting you to it. This is the appeal I am making on behalf of the revolutionary government junta. Let us change this country but not ruin it. Let us change it so that all Salvadorans can have a better life from now on, so that all of us will realize that we are brothers, and that solidarity and fraternity is stronger than any threat or any weapons. Let us achieve common well-being. Let us achieve the happiness of all Salvadorans.

In this regard I will say that the new government Cabinet is a homogeneous team, a serious team, one that guarantees the people that changes will be profound and will come soon. We are going to transform the country. This is why we will not accept simplistic arguments such as the one that says this revolutionary junta is the same as the government that existed before 15 October. Since this is a mistaken and simplistic argument, whoever brandishes it will be left behind by history and will not join the process of changes that now is being pushed and that is increasing.

I want to tell you, in perhaps unusual words, something that is necessary to say in this country: Our ministers are the bosses, they will have the initiative and the responsibilities in their respective government posts. I want to tell you that they are committed to the proclamation of the armed forces, with the redefinition of this government committed to the people. It is the people they must serve. This is what we, as members of this government junta, also plan to do.

I conclude by telling you, my dear citizens, that you also have a commitment to all the other Salvadorans. This is a commitment we all have. All of us have to struggle. This is the final appeal of this message. Let us get mobilized. Let us get organized around this reform, around these profound changes in society, and let us secure a better future for all Salvadorans. No more talk of civil war. We must no longer speak in negative terms. Let us change and transform this country. We have to talk about improvement for all Salvadorans. All of us must create incentives for ourselves; we must learn how to live under a new structure, where we will find peace and common well-being.

Thank you. Have a good evening.

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS WISDOM OF NATIONALIZING ECONOMY

PA191246 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Jan 80 pp 37, 43 PA

[Commentary by "Josefo," pseudonym of Humberto J. Cabrera: "Is It Necessary to Nationalize Private Enterprises?"]

[Excerpts] Within the political plans announced by the revolutionary government junta after its latest alliance with the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], there has emerged a state of position of nationalizing private banking and foreign trade in agricultural and fishing products. It includes the most important areas of the country's economy such as coffee, cotton, sugarcane, shrimp, sea salt and so on.

Regarding the nationalization of foreign trade in agricultural and fishing products, there have already been enough comments in the local press and it has been demonstrated with irrefutable arguments that these measures are unnecessary and offer no benefits.

We only wish to add that as of today, because of this, not a single coffee bean of the present harvest has been sold, while other producing countries have already sold almost their entire harvest. This means, gentlemen of the government, that poverty and unemployment are at the door. When your official organizations open sales of coffee beans, the market prices will have dropped. Does this benefit the people?

It remains for us to ask the present rulers: Where, outside of private enterprise, will you obtain competent technicians to administer the exports of coffee, sugar, cotton, shrimp, fish, salt and so forth? We will now have a state that is political, coffee-growing, cotton-producing, sugar-producing, shrimp-catching, salt-producing and that is a green fisherman [green fish is PDC symbol]. Not all the "little green fish" in the country will be enough to fill the new posts that will have to be created to face up to so many nationalizations and the agrarian, urban and political reforms.

One last question: Does the present government have the necessary funds to pay indemnities beforehand, in cash, for agricultural land, agricultural industries, products of the sea and the stock or deposits of private banks to all owners who lose property that they legitimately own at present?

When the entire economy of the country falls into the hands of the state, one no longer has a democratic country but a totalitarian one. From what we can see, that is where we are headed, despite the fact that there is talk about a desire to democratize the system of government. However, the two positions are incompatible and can never coexist. There is no other alternative: Democracy or totalitarianism, in this case, of the left. The die will be cast. May God enlighten the members of the armed forces. The country's destiny is in their hands.

GUATEMALA

DEPUTY CONSIDERS BELIZE A 'PROSPECTIVE ARMED FRONT'

PA180031 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--"Belize is becoming, for Guatemala, a prospective armed front, depending on one's viewpoint," deputy Jorge Torres Ocampo has said in a critical analysis of the country's political situation.

The views of the congressman, a member of the anticommunist national liberation movement, were made public today and generated diverse comments, although there was no official reaction from the authorities or political groups.

Torres Ocampo views the problem of Belize, over which Guatemala has had a dispute with Great Britain for over 100 years, from the viewpoints of its possible recovery, the possibility of absolute, unilateral Belizean independence, or recovery of only a portion of the territory.

Regarding recovery, which the deputy has already described as "remote," Torres Ocampo says it would imply for Guatemala "the obligation of overseeing Belize's military defense in order to dash Cuba's or Mexico's hopes of doing so."

To achieve this, he adds, we would be forced to conclude special defense and military aid treaties, with an inevitable increase in the public debt and military expenditures.

Regarding the possibility of Belize obtaining unilateral independence, Torres Ocampo says "internal armed fronts would become active."

"The extreme right will offer aid and use this as a justification for its presence and activity in that territory. The extreme left would intensify its political denunciation of the position of the army, which would be unable to engage in conventional warfare with Great Britain or Cuba," Torres Ocampo said.

Finally, regarding the third possibility--partial recovery, specifically of the Toledo District--the congressman maintains that this is even more impossible and risky, particularly because a war with Great Britain would become a war against Belizean nationalism.

He said a referendum would be necessary and the Guatemalan position would be defeated. Moreover, we would be obliged, he said, to carry out constitutional reforms and a plebiscite of unpredictable consequences, without first having our own house in order.

Finally, Torres Ocampo said that in such a struggle Cuba would unhesitatingly participate on the Belizean side and it would not be possible to count on the United States, because that country is a guarantor of nothing, as can be seen from Vietnam, Taiwan, Grenada, Nicaragua and Iran.

He concluded that Guatemala must recover Belize at all costs or, if it accepts this as impossible, it must negotiate, no longer with Great Britain, but with the Belizeans themselves.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS JESUIT SUBVERSION

PA210109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1803 GMT 19 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jan (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government, replying to charges published by the Central American Jesuit hierarchy in a newspaper here, said today that politicized Jesuits are lying to promote subversion and are neglecting their duties for politics.

In a document, "The Pain and Hopes of the Guatemalan People," the priests revealed the existence of an unjust de facto regime in Guatemala, the poverty of the working man and the government repression maintained to keep the people from demanding their rights. The signers of the declaration, the Guatemalan Government says, are not honest because they maliciously quote ecclesiastical documents out of context.

In Puebla, the government adds, Pope John Paul severely criticized the political activities of priests who have forgotten their religious mission.

The government describes the Jesuits as liason agents with enemies of Guatemala and said they operate from abroad to promote Marxist subversion and turn us into a pawn of totalitarianism.

HONDURAS

COMMUNIST INTENTIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA SCORED

PA181822 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It is an unquestionable fact that all Latin America, particularly the Caribbean and Central American countries, are involved in efforts to reach a better standard of living, to reduce inflation, overcome underdevelopment and fully enjoy human rights. Revolutionary movements are evident everywhere. Some of these movements have sufficient wisdom not to abandon the paths of peace and dialog while others give preeminence to agitation and violence.

It is universally accepted that man has the right to struggle to improve his situation, to nourish himself, to have a roof over his head, to clothe himself, to have health, to have education and to live in a system of full freedoms. However, there are differences in the way that man solves his individual problems, achieves and exercises political freedoms and tries to develop in social justice. These differences are evident in accordance with the political and legal framework in which a man lives. These differences are based on the democratic or communist system in which he lives.

On 10 January the International Day of Human Rights was celebrated. In the Soviet Union, for example, those who dared to celebrate it were sent to the KGB jails and the Kremlin celebrated it by sending more troops to oppress the Afghan people. Therefore, it is not surprising that the so-called revolutionary movements in Latin America which nourish themselves from the Marxist doctrine and obey Soviet orders tend to maintain the same disregard for human rights and the same support for brute force, institutionalized violence and disregard for the self-determination of others.

This is what is occurring in Central America, which has become agitated because of the wave of communist subversion and [words indistinct] communist even though they are adorned with other names and say they struggle for the liberation of peoples. It is curious that the pro-Marxist revolutionary movements proclaim devotion for human rights in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras, while it is well-known that those rights are not respected in the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other countries controlled by cruel communist imperialism.

In Honduras there has been a recent intensification of the conspiracy against democracy. The revolutionary tendencies are unmistakably Marxist, as is shown by the threats against specific institutions and above all by the deep aversion to the holding of popular elections and the achievement of understanding among the most representative sectors of economic, political and social life. Perhaps those most authorized to comment on this subject are those who have lived with the Marxists, who know all their strategies and have struggled against them. Obdulio Caceres, the president of the Confederation of Honduran Workers [CTH], has recently made very interesting statements to the newspaper LA PRENSA. We suggest that they be analyzed to find out what we have to defend. Regarding the achievements of the democratic unions, the CTH leader said: We have created a progressive union movement that has [word indistinct] job sources and cooperative plans which the followers of communism are now trying to destroy.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES; DIPLOMATIC CHANGES NOTED

PA200028 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 19 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Jan (AFP)--Five officials of the Soviet Union's departments of planning and foreign trade arrived here today to discuss the activation of trade between that country and Nicaragua. The group will spend 2 weeks in Nicaragua, advising the Sandinist government also on the development of the 1980 economic reactivation plan. The principal officials in the Soviet delegation are N.V. Noviev [name as received], a Foreign Trade Ministry official, and V.S. Koshentayevskiy, a member of the State Planning Commission.

Meanwhile, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), through General Directorate Secretary Rene Nunez, today rejected Guatemalan reports that FSLN members, including Comdr Eden Pastora, had participated in an international meeting of guerrillas to prepare an offensive against the Guatemalan Government. Today it was also learned that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry is preparing a reorganization of its diplomatic corps in the Central American area, which includes the replacement of its ambassadors in Panama and Costa Rica, Jose Pasos and Edelberto Torres, respectively. Both men are currently in Managua. Unspecified motives or importance in the area of international politics were mentioned as the reason for the withdrawal of these ambassadors, but several Foreign Ministry spokesmen refused to confirm this report, indicating that the only important appointment made in the course of the day had been that of Deivan Mejia, who has been appointed ambassador to the FRG.

PCDN CRITICIZES COUNTRY'S UN VOTE ON AFGHANISTAN

PA192205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1522 GMT 19 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN) today released a communique criticizing Nicaragua's vote at the UN General Assembly, where it abstained from condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

According to the PCDN, "Nicaragua's abstention at the United Nations contradicts the feelings of the Nicaraguan people, who love the freedom of all peoples." The document adds that "our government's stand in the case of Afghanistan places it in a difficult situation with the nonalined countries," which Nicaragua recently joined.

Nicaragua was 1 of 18 countries that abstained from condemning the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan when the UN General Assembly massively condemned that Soviet intervention in southwest Asia. Nicaragua became a full member of the nonalined movement during the group's sixth nonalined summit meeting, held in Havana in September.

The PCDN is one of the factions into which Nicaraguan conservatism is divided and was always the one which most strongly opposed ousted President Anastasio Somoza Debayle's administration. Journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, whose assassination on 10 January 1978 marked the beginning of the popular struggle that culminated with the defeat of Somozism, also belonged to this faction.

ORTEGA DISCUSSES DEFENSE MINISTRY-EPS MERGER

PA172317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The unification of the Ministry of Defense and the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] will lead to greater coordination says Minister Humberto Ortega. With the unification of the Ministry of Defense and the EPS, we will overcome a number of minor errors which existed due to lack of coordination and thus accomplish all the tasks of the junta, Companero Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the EPS, told Atabal Sandinista [name of newscast]. Through the Defense Ministry, we will be linked more efficiently for support as far as defense is concerned.

[Begin Ortega recording] And at the same time, the Ministry of Defense and the EPS can give whatever support it can directly to campaigns such as the literacy campaign, the struggle against coffee rust, certain social work in rural areas--in a word, all those economic and social chores designated for the army.

[Question] What is going to be the position of the chief of militia within this Ministry of Defense?

[Answer] In order, we have the minister of defense and two deputy ministers--Luis Carrion, deputy commander in chief of the EPS, and Comdr Eden Pastora, chief of the national militia. We have raised national militia work to the level of deputy minister because the direct support of all organizations of the government and state is necessary to manage this enormous program.

Thus Deputy Minister Eden Pastora will more easily and directly give support to all the organizations of the state, the government, all organized political forces and all the Sandinist revolutionary power, so as to begin to [word indistinct] the militia, permitting us on one hand to organize the people, prepare them to defend the process, the economic conquests, production and education centers--that is, to guarantee tranquillity and the defense of the revolution, and at the same time be prepared militarily to organize ourselves seriously at any moment and face any external or internal counterrevolutionary activity. [end recording]

With the elimination of some branches [dependencias], which will be replaced, as in the example we just heard Comdr Humberto Ortega give, it will be possible for the ministry to carry out the austerity preached by our leaders, above all at this time of economic crisis.

AAPSO ISSUES DECLARATION CONDEMNING U.S. ON AFGHANISTAN

FL181124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] In a declaration released in Beirut, Lebanon, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) criticizes U.S. policy distorting the events in Afghanistan to push the world into a nuclear war. The document asserts that Afghanistan is the victim of a plot hatched by the United States, China, Pakistan and other countries which aim to create some degree of strain to remove world attention from the aggressions they are conducting against Southeast Asian and Middle Eastern peoples.

FURTHER ON REFUGEES' ENTRY INTO PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PA181546 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0817 GMT 18 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 18 Jan (EFE)--Twelve persons in a station wagon last night smashed the vehicle against the garden fence of the residence of the Peruvian ambassador to Cuba in order to request asylum. Eyewitnesses told EFE that the incident occurred shortly after 2100 when Peruvian Ambassador Edgardo de Habich and his family were inside the residence.

Members of the national revolutionary police fired at the vehicle when it crashed against the fence. Persons who were inside the diplomatic residence told EFE that the guards stopped shooting when they realized there were children in the automobile. The 12 persons included several young couples with small children.

A member of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry refused to make statements and affirmed that Ambassador de Habich was not at the embassy. Other sources, however, told EFE that the ambassador established contact with the government in Lima 2 hours after the incident.

According to reports received by EFE over the telephone, the persons who entered the embassy have not yet started legal procedures to request asylum. This is the first time that that many people have forced their way into the Peruvian Embassy, although it was learned today that several days ago a policeman guarding the embassy abandoned his service weapon, went into the embassy and sought asylum there.

Refugees in Good Condition

PY191424 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Havana--Any person who wants to go to Peru does not have to use violent and absurd means to do so, Peruvian Ambassador Edgardo de Habich Palacio told EFE regarding the station wagon which entered his residence last night. He explained that the 12 people, including 5 children, who were in the station wagon are in good health and being well taken care of by embassy personnel. The Peruvian diplomat revealed that he had talked to the people who entered the embassy last night and they said that they only wanted to leave the country and were not political prisoners or involved in politics.

PRESIDENT CARTER ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTING OLYMPICS

FL190243 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] History tells us that over many centuries the Greeks held the so-called Olympic games in which sportsmen from the Greek city-states participated.

Not even wars were able to stop those games, that is, up to the time of Theodosius. Yes, the Roman Emperor Theodosius I ended the Olympic games in the year 394 A.D., and it was then necessary to wait 15 centuries until Baron Pierre de Coubertin proposed at the Sorbonne in Paris that the Olympic games be renewed.

With the modern Olympic games not yet one century old, a personality who is trying to become the new Theodosius is desperately trying to destroy the already traditional games which are a symbol of peace, friendship and fraternity among peoples. The new Theodosius, who you now see on your television screens [caricature of President Carter], first attempted a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games. The repudiation of such a proposal was universal. Theodosius had to be quiet, but he then began to outline a plan to deprive the Soviet Union of its legitimate right to host the games. The pressures have been enormous for a decision by the International Olympic Committee on this matter. Theodosius even proposed that his empire would cover all the costs of the Olympics if the games were transferred to another country. This attempt also failed.

Now there is not so much talk about a boycott or a transfer of the site because U.S. athletes, Olympic officials and others from very many other countries of the world have come out against the proposals of the new Theodosius. The principal sports organizations of the world, including the International Olympic Committee itself, have once and again expressed their support for the Moscow Olympics. And they have warned that there will not be a change of site; there will not be a postponement. They will not join the boycott and they will not interfere with the schedule of the Olympic games.

The two sports organizations of our continent, ODECABE and ODEPA--that is, the Central American and Caribbean Sports Organization and the Pan-American Sports Organization--have expressed their total support for the Moscow games. And so have the presidents of the Olympic committees of Europe, including those of the FRG, France and Belgium, among others.

But the new Theodosius, now already defeated, has just connived a new plan--to hold concurrent Olympic games in the United States. The first to protest this new proposal were the most prominent athletes and the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee. What else, among so many absurd things, will now occur to the new Theodsius in the attempt to end the Olympic games?

The Olympic games of ancient Greece halted wars. The 1980 Olympic games in Moscow are the best guarantee of peace for mankind. But Carter is bent on gambling with world peace.

PROGRAM ASSERTS U.S. AFRIAD OF TRIAL IN IRAN

FL181431 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants 'Political" Information program commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government has not stopped trying to obstruct the progressive process in Iran and persists in enlisting its allies for a blockade against it, especially the Western European countries and Japan. Together with that, the Carter administration has tried to overcome the stumbling block created by having given shelter to former Shah Reza Pahlavi in the United States, which provoked the seizing of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the capture of its officials as hostages by a group of Iranian students.

After a number of maneuvers and tricks which led to the sheltering of the former monarch in a Yankee military base under strong security measures, the shah unexpectedly traveled to Panamanian territory.

In this manner, Washington astutely removed direct responsibility for the shah from its shoulders and avoided the demand for his extradition to Iran for trial.

Above all, Carter had made every effort to impede the appearance of Reza Pahlavi before any Islamic court because in a trial, the direct U.S. involvement in the crimes and oppression endured by the Iranian people over more than 25 years would come to light. As has been charged, during the former shah's reign, more than 60,000 persons were murdered and more than $12 billion were transferred to U.S. banks, Iranian capital which Carter froze in an open and shameful policy of plunder.

The U.S. Government's eagerness to protect the criminal is not only due to the fact that he was its unconditional lackey for more than 25 years but also to hide Yankee responsibility for the theft perpetrated against that Persian nation. Documents were found at the U.S. Embassy under control of the Islamic students which prove that following the overthrow of the shah, the diplomatic mission was transformed into an espionage center and that many of its officials acted as CIA agents under diplomatic cover.

Likewise, Washington is making every effort to prevent those agents, about whom the Iranian authorities claim to have proof of their guilt, being subjected to a judicial process because it would reveal examples of the U.S. policy's vileness to the public. That is why Carter and his Cabinet are resorting to acts of force and attempting to influence Iran from a position of power. They are using measures and maneuvers aimed at intimidating the Iranians while seeking the cooperation of other governments and internally subverting Iran.

A fleet of 21 men-of-war in the Persian region, threats of military aggression, the embargo of Iranian capital, an economic blockade which includes food and nonimportation of oil and efforts to add other countries to the boycott are part of the Yankee measures. Washington, intoxicated by a blind, bellicose and dangerous policy, refuses to understand that today's world is not the same as it was many decades ago and that the use of gunboats is not a proper way to solve a conflict.

The peoples have learned to defend their rights. This is no longer the era of subjection through the use of force. No longer can anyone subvert countries with impunity or meddle in the internal affairs of other sovereign and independent states as the United States has historically done. The imperialist ambition of controlling regions as rich in natrual resources as the Persian area, the Middle East and others have led Carter and his advisers to adopt a stubborn policy without taking into consideration the consequences that such a policy could have. Many countries have not accepted the U.S. intention of enlisting them in a blockade against Iran and, least of all, supporting Yankee military arrogance against that country. A peaceful solution to the U.S.-Iranian conflict would be wise. To resort to force under the false concept of supremacy is the act of a fool.

CARTER PURPORTEDLY TO REINFORCE U.S. NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PA200239 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 80 PA

[World Events commentary]

[Excerpts] The most warlike sectors of the U.S. Government have advised President James Carter to review and reinforce the U.S. nuclear arsenal. For this purpose they employ false arguments designed to fool the public.

This was revealed by the New York TIMES and is borne out by statements of White House and Pentagon officials, who maintain that Carter's decision to delay discussion by the Senate of the SALT II agreements raises new questions regarding the government's nuclear plans for the coming decade.

The Soviet-U.S. agreements on the limitation of strategic weapons were signed in June of last year. They were immediately ratified by the highest levels of the Soviet state, but the U.S. Congress has not yet ratified them.

President Carter is now using new pretexts to continue delaying the discussion of those agreements by the U.S. Senate, but what he actually is planning is to review and reinforce the U.S. nuclear program beforehand.

Several members of the U.S. media have criticized this policy being pursued by President Carter, who has demonstrated that he is more interested in his reelection than in the preservation of peace.

This is the opinion of the moderate, realistic circles of the United States, which are subject to increased pressure from representatives of the military-industrial complex which, in its excessive search for profit, is seriously endangering world peace, a peace that is also desired by the U.S. people themselves.

The warmongers are again trying to raise insurmountable obstacles in the way of the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence which is consistently promoted by the USSR and other socialist countries. In this manner, the shady warmongering U.S. circles are conspiring against peace, the most cherished desire of all the world's peoples.

SUPPORT FOR PLO STRONGLY REAFFIRMED

FL181316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Cuba's full support for the struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] was reiterated in Havana City by PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Lionel Soto, who affirmed that peace in the Middle East is impossible to achieve without solution of the Palestinian problem. The party leader made the closing remarks at a ceremony commemorating the 15th anniversary of the start of the PLO armed struggle held in Havana City.

Soto noted that on 1 January 1975 the people took arms against Zionist oppression and gave the lives of their best sons for the cause of independence and freedom. He stated that Palestine's history to date is one of eviction of a nation but that a state which is ready to fight for a just cause cannot be defeated and exterminated.

Lionel Soto said that Zionism, supported by British colonialism at the beginning and Yankee imperialism later on, was able to establish a Jewish state by using methods similar to those of the Nazis against the Arabs and Palestinians. He referred to the imperialist gendarme role being played by Israel in the Middle East and pointed out that the Camp David accords are a confirmation of the U.S. divisionist maneuvers in that area. But those imperialist attempts, he added, have foundered against the unity of the Arab peoples who are determined to achieve the diplomatic and political isolation of Egypt, as demonstrated at the Arab summit recently held in Tunis.

Lionel Soto noted that under the pretext of the energy crisis, the United States has hardened its policy in the Middle East, as has been reflected by the events in Iran and the flagrant meddling in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. These acts, which are aimed at obstructing the path of the peoples toward progress, seriously affect world peace, the party leader noted.

In closing, Soto asserted that the Palestinian people have the support of the socialist camp and the renewed solidarity of the nonalined countries movement and all democratic forces.

PARTY APPROVES RESOLUTION ON CRITICISM

FL161958 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA today publishes the resolution on strengthening the use of criticism in the news media approved by the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee. The resolution says the party--in its struggle against mistakes, negligence, lack of frimness, complacency and distortions which obstruct the progress of our society--urges, promotes and supports criticism. It also refers to the extraordinary importance of criticism, pointing out that its use is decisive in building our socialist society.

The resolution asserts that criticism is a method that is inseparable from the life of the party, and it helps to correct deviations and stimulates the participation of the masses in the solution of difficulties and problems. Criticism not only helps us correct deficiencies and sloppy work, the resolution says, but, when used well and intensively, it helps in the search for and in finding the causes of negative acts that are repeated in various places.

The resolution adds that it is a permanent task of the party to promote criticism and teach the correct attitude that party members, leaders and officials and all workers should assume toward criticism. It states that when criticism is exercised, it should carefully differentiate between that which passes judgment on the enemy of classes and that which assesses the work of those who are in the ranks of the revolution whose shortcomings are not due to reasons hostile to our ideology and policies.

The resolution approved by the ninth plenum of the Central Committee asserts that the fear that criticism may harm authority is eliminated when the social significance of uncovering mistakes and deficiencies is appreciated. Criticism is more effective when it is specific and direct, when it solves problems in a positive sense, when it courageously identifies the ones responsible for defiencies and when it offers suggestions that help to find solutions, it adds.

In a review of the work already done, the resolution states that there has not been enough intensification in the use of criticism which, among other factors, has been restricted by the weaknesses of press organs and the journalists in the performance of their functions. In the case of journalists, it also refers to a lack of experience, specialization and rigor with the information on the topics covered.

It stresses that not all the desirable objectives have been reached in the field of satire [as heard] and that many times a call to order and a rectifying endeavor are diluted without achieving a message that would lead to consideration and analysis of problems. It terms as positive and increasingly important the results obtained by the permanent [newspaper] sections where letters from the readers to our press organs are published. It points out that a shortcoming of these sections is the lack of mechanisms establishing mandatory replies.

The use of criticism, adds the resolution, should play an important role in the struggle to eliminate the obstacles that restrain development of the economy and fight all types of deficiencies as well as antisocial manifestations and violations of socialist law.

Elsewhere, the resolution says that the press organs should state without hesitation who is individually responsible for the mistakes noted. The resolution says that it is not a matter of promoting the spectacular or superficial opinions, but to undertake, with responsibility and energy, an in-depth analysis of the facts and to seriously issue judgments and assessments that contribute to the achievement of common objectives.

It also makes quite clear what the responsibilities of the mass news media, Union of Cuban Journalists, agencies of the state administration, mass organizations, Union of Young Communists and party organizations and agencies are in this regard.

The secretariat of the party Central Committee will oversee the provisions of the resolution and periodically report to the Politburo on their status.

MORE CIGAR FACTORIES CLOSE DUE TO TOBACCO DISEASE

PA171853 Paris AFP in Spanish 1807 GMT 17 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 17 Jan (AFP)--Havana's large cigar factories have ceased production for 6 months on account of the blue mold [moho azul] disease that is affecting Cuba's tobacco plantations, it was learned here today. The measure, which had affected the Romeo y Julieta, H. Upman, Partagas and Heroes del Moncada factories in December, now applies to the Corona and Cohiba--President Fidel Castro's favorite--factories and will last until July.

SANCTI SPIRITUS SUGARCANE HARVEST GOING POORLY

FL162052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1925 GMT 16 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The manual and mechanized sugarcane cutting forces in Sancti Spiritus Province are involved in raising productivity and attendance in the fields because of insufficient supplies of the raw material to the sugar mills in that province. In the first 10-day period of this month, the canecutters of the various forces, who had a planned attendance rate of 81 percent, reported 70 percent [attendance rate]. Of the 248 arrobas to be cut per man, they cut only 231 [arrobas]. At the same time none of the sugarcane enterprises in Sancti Spiritus Province fulfilled their plan to deliver [the raw material] to the mills. In the [first] 10-day period of this month, the sugarcane mills with the poorest performances were Simon Bolivar, Ramon Ponciano, Melanio Hernandez and Uruguay.

In the first 10-day period of this month in Sancti Spiritus Province it was reported that mechanized cutting did not fulfill the plan to deliver raw material to the mills due to a breakdown in the equipment and low yields per machine. The productivity of the KTP-1 [sugarcane harvesting] combine decreased in relation to the previous 10-day period due to numerous platoons which did not achieve [the planned] 5,000 arrobas cut per day.

Measures are being taken in Sancti Spiritus Province to cover for the lack of raw material to be sent to the mills. Included among the measures are new mobilizations to the sugarcane fields. At the same time the mechanized forces are making efforts to counter the difficulties being faced in spare parts and breakdowns and fulfill their sugarcane contributions to the sugar mills.

BARBADOS

MINISTER ST JOHN HEADS DELEGATION TO ACP CONFERENCE

FL191840 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Barbados Foreign [as heard] Minister Bernard St John will head his country's delegation to the 23d meeting of the Council of Ministers of Africa-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries which will be held in Liberia from January 28th to February 1st. The meeting is expected to focus on the establishment of an ACP trade and investment bank as well as to review the draft 1980 budget. The ministerial meeting of the ACP sub-committee on sugar is also expected to be held to decide on action to counteract efforts by beet sugar lobbyists and to appoint an ACP ministerial spokesman for the 1980-81 sugar price negotiations. A new secretary general and deputy secretary general for the secretariat will also be appointed and the election of a new ministerial bureau will take place during the conference.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COMMUNIST PARTY CRITICIZES LOANS FOR FOOD PURCHASES

FL191356 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpt] The Dominican Communist Party (PCD) yesterday criticized two loans of several million dollars obtained by the government to finance the purchase of foodstuffs abroad. According to the leftist organization, the loans are harmful to the Dominican Republic because the country is going to import goods which, with the exception of wheat, it is capable of producing. The PCD was referring to a $15-million loan granted by the Inter-American Development Bank through an (agricultural) program to finance Dominican food purchases abroad. The other loan referred to by the leftist party was arranged with the U.S. Government to finance the purchase of food surpluses in the United States. The PCD said that with these loans to finance food purchases abroad, the government inhibits the initiative of Dominican farmers.

GRENADA

BISHOP ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA, LEAVES FOR LIBYA

FL191750 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, left Algeria today for Tripoli, Libya, after a 3-day visit to Algeria marked by the signing of a cooperation agreement. The agreement covers communications, agriculture, trade, science and culture.

The Grenadian leader held talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and leaders of the POLISARIO movement fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara. Grenada is one of the 34 states which have so far recognised the republic proclaimed by the POLISARIO in 1976. Four other Caribbean states have done so. These are Jamaica, Dominica, St Lucia and Guyana. Mr Bishop said on his departure from Algeria that Grenada would encourage the other countries in the region to recognize the POLISARIO's republic. The Western Sahara issue will be discussed by next February's conference of Caribbean foreign ministers.

In Libya, the Grenadian prime minister is expected to talk with Libyan leaders on matters pertaining to oil.

Guyana's prime minister, Forbes Burnham, is also visiting the Middle East on an aid-seeking mission.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED ABOUT S. AFRICANS IN RHODESIA

FL181613 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Jamaica has expressed concern over reports that certain aspects of the Rhodesian cease-fire agreement have not been implemented. A statement from Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson took particular note of the continued presence of South African troops in the colony and the occupation by Rhodesian forces of areas vacated by the Patriotic Front's freedom fighters.

SEAGA FILES LIBEL SUIT AGAINST JBC, MAGAZINE EDITOR

FL181853 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The firm of lawyers Livingston, Alexander and Levy is reported to have filed on behalf of opposition leader Edward Seaga writs seeking damages for libel against the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation [JBC] and the editor of COVERT ACTION magazine, (William Sharp).

A release from Mr Seaga said the libel writ was being filed in respect of a radio broadcast on the program "Public Eye" which was transmitted on November 30th, 1979 and the television program "Sunday Reports" broadcast on January 6th, 1980. The content of both programs was based on a statement in the LATIN AMERICAN WEEKLY magazine [as heard] that U.S. State Department officials had admitted that Mr Seaga was a major source of United States intelligence on Jamaica.

However, the general manager of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation, Mr (Wycliffe Bennett), said he had so far received only a letter from the firm of lawyers demanding an apology.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER LOUISY WILL NOT CALL GENERAL ELECTION

FL171605 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Jan 80 p 3 FL

[Text] St. Lucia Prime Minister Allan Louisy, now entangled in a leadership struggle with his deputy George Odlum, said on radio in Barbados last night that he would not call a general election over the issue, because his Labour Party would come out losers.

The state-owned Radio Barbados broadcast an interview with Mr. Louisy, the ex-High Court judge who led the St. Lucia Labour Party (SLP) into a landslide general elections win last July, ending the 15-year-rule of the United Workers Party (UWP).

Mr. Louisy has for several weeks now been under increasing pressure from the Odlum faction of the Labour Party to hand over the prime ministership to his deputy.

The prime minister said he did not think an election would resolve the problem. He added: "I believe the UWP would be returned to power if there is a dissolution (of parliament) tomorrow".

"I intend to hold out as long as possible", the St. Lucian leader told the radio.

Mr. Louisy went on: "The last thing I will want to have is an election, because my people...the supporters of the Labour Party have suffered for 15 long years and...they might have to face another 15 years if the United Workers Party won".

The prime minister recently rejected the latest call from Mr. Odlum for him to step down by March this year.

Mr. Odlum said last week that the prime minister had handed over his finance and economic development portfolio, but this Mr. Louisy denied tonight.

"I have done no such thing", he told Radio Barbados.

The power struggle emerged from a post-election agreement by Mr. Louisy to relinquish the prime ministership by the end of 1979.

Mr. Louisy has since explained that he changed his mind, because of concern about the direction in which St. Lucia would be headed under the left-leaning Mr. Odlum.

ST VINCENT

TWELVE IN UNION ISLAND UPRISING RELEASED

PA122252 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT 12 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Kingstown, St Vincent, Jan 12 (AFP)--Authorities here have released 12 of 42 persons detained by security authorities in connection with the abortive December 7 rebellion on Union Island, part of the newly independent St Vincent and the Grenadines.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Milton Cato said today eight of the detainees had been released unconditionally, while the four others would be under police surveillance and (?may) be placed under house arrest. Seven of the detainees released are women.

It was not clear today whether charges would be laid against (?the) [words indistinct] in detention, before alleged rebellion ringleaders were brought back from Grenada.